

# **Renewable Energy Technology Opportunities: Responding to Global Energy Challenges**

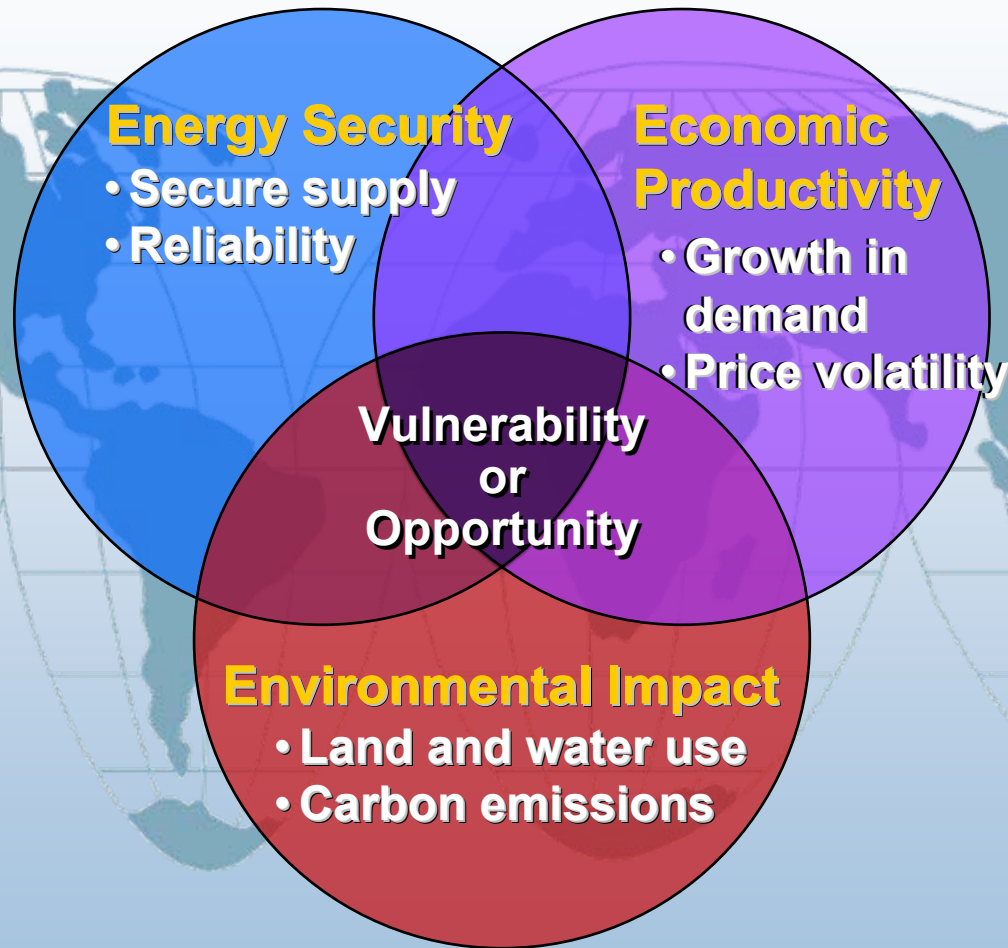
**Presented at Clean-Tech Investors Summit**

**January 23, 2007**

Dan E. Arvizu

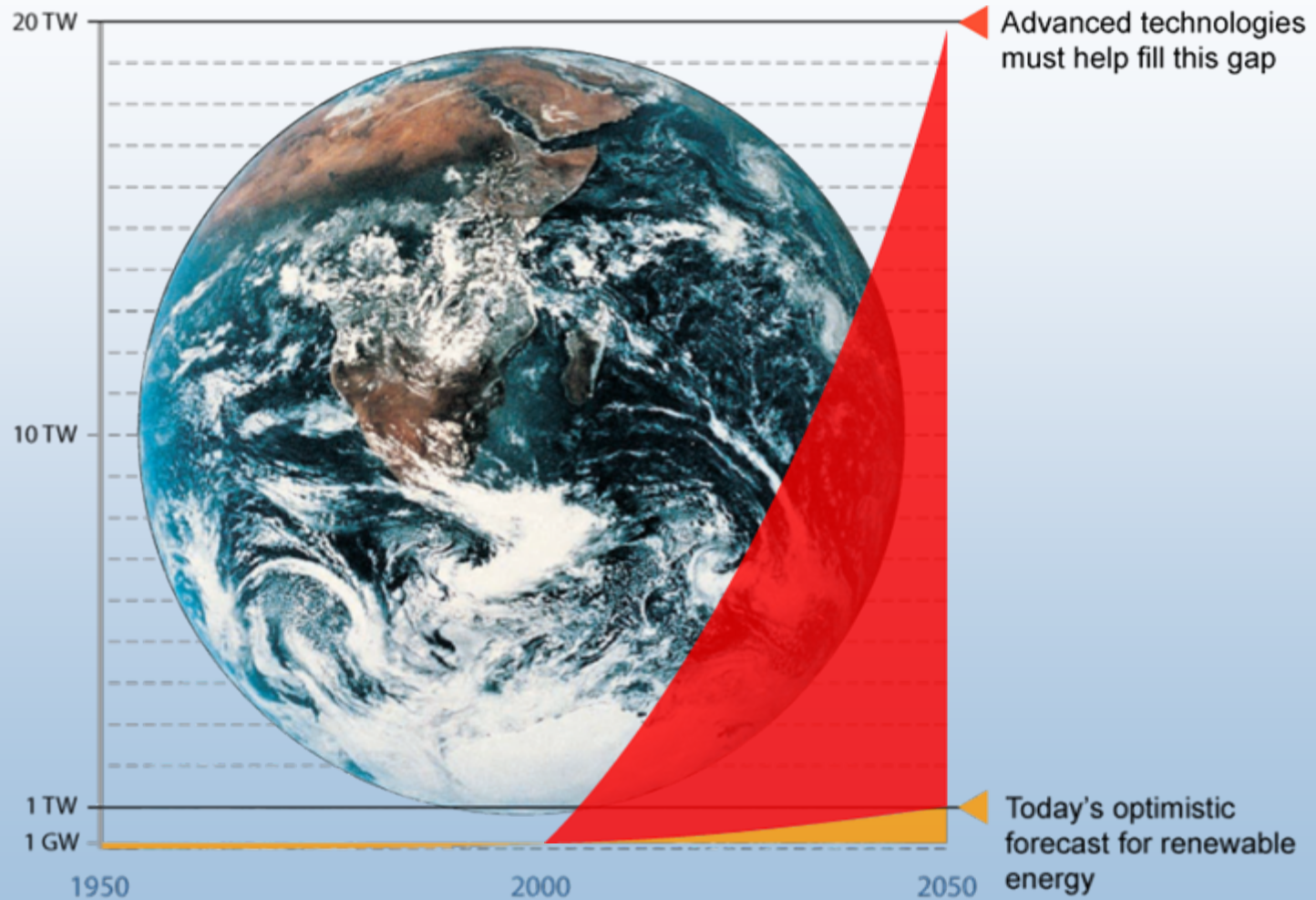
Director, National Renewable Energy Laboratory

# Energy Solutions Are Enormously Challenging

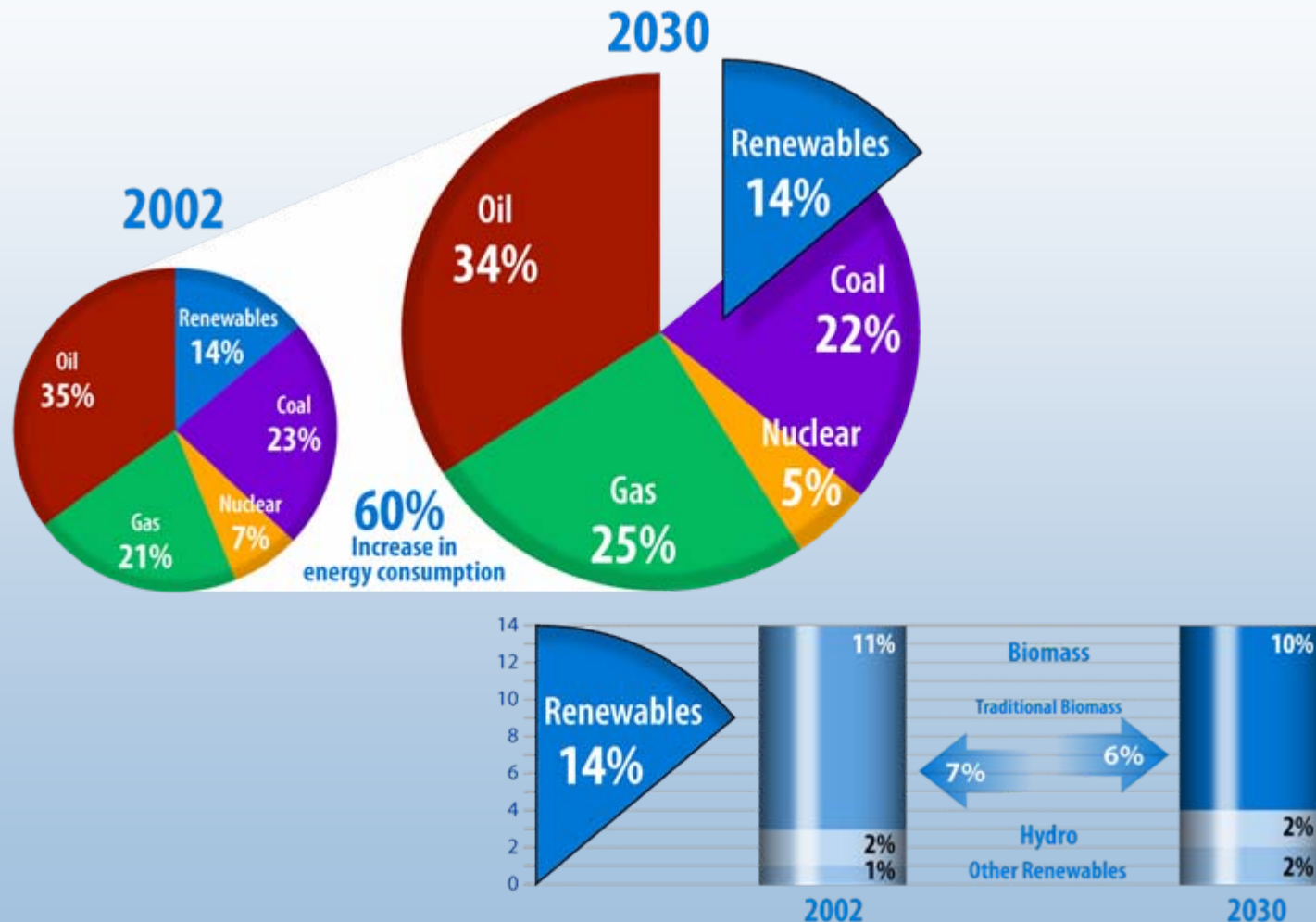


**Must address all three imperatives**

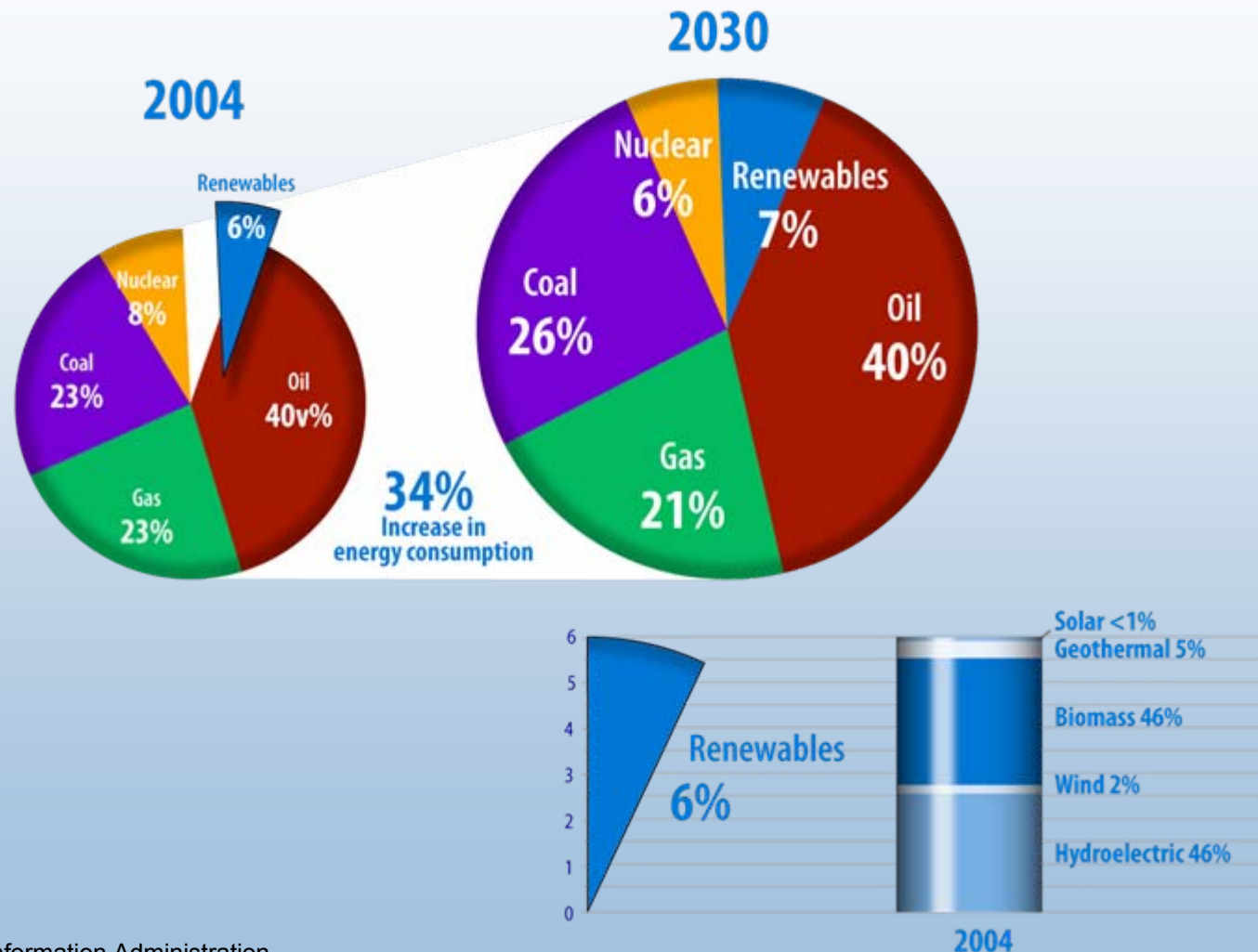
# How Big is the Challenge?



# World Energy Supply and the Role of Renewable Energy



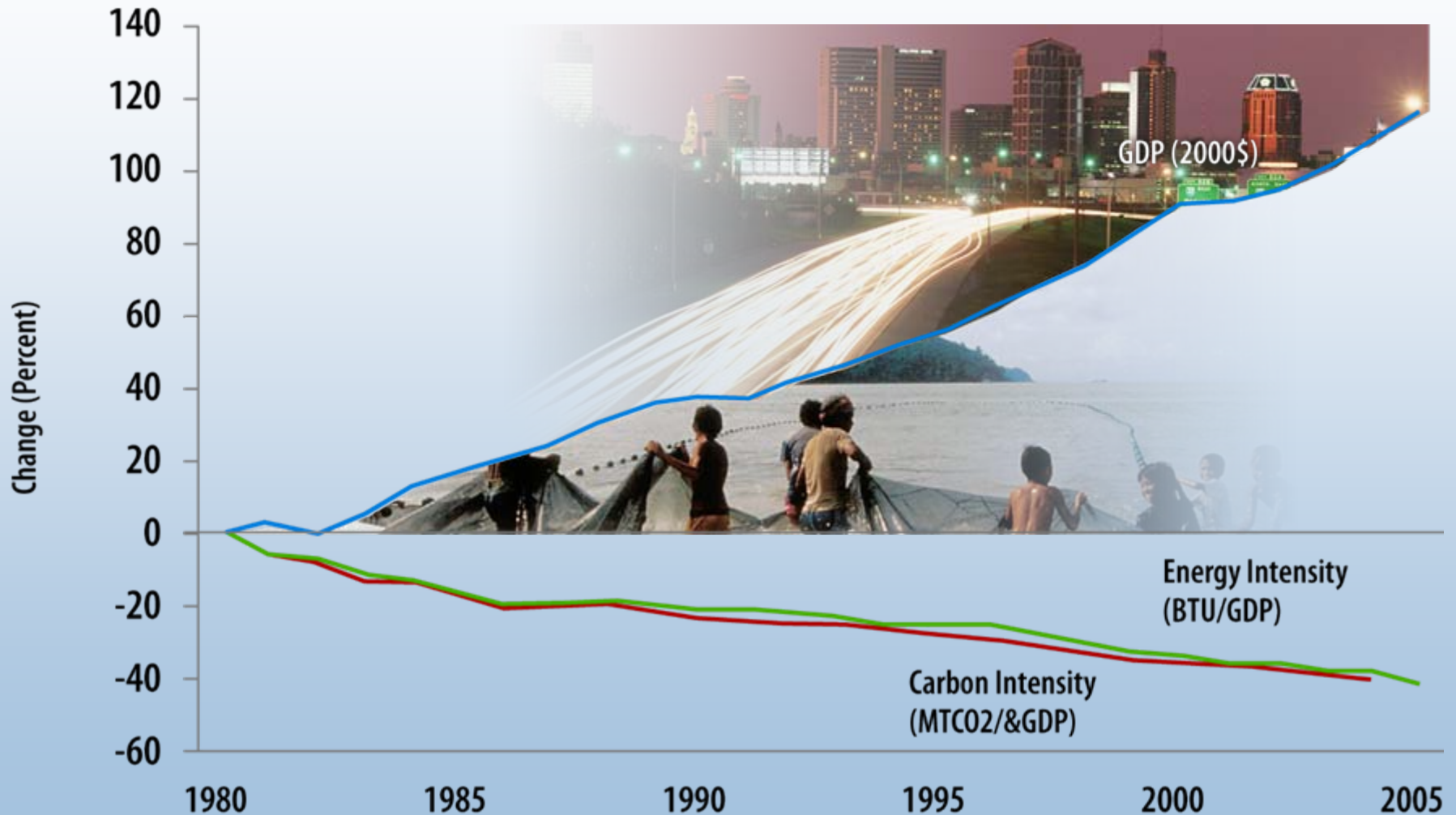
# U.S. Energy Consumption and the Role of Renewable Energy



Source: Energy Information Administration,  
*Annual Energy Outlook 2006*, Table D4



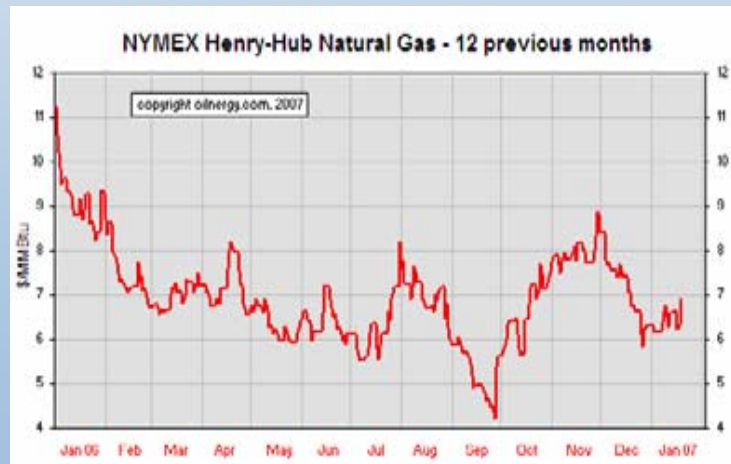
# Carbon and Energy Intensity



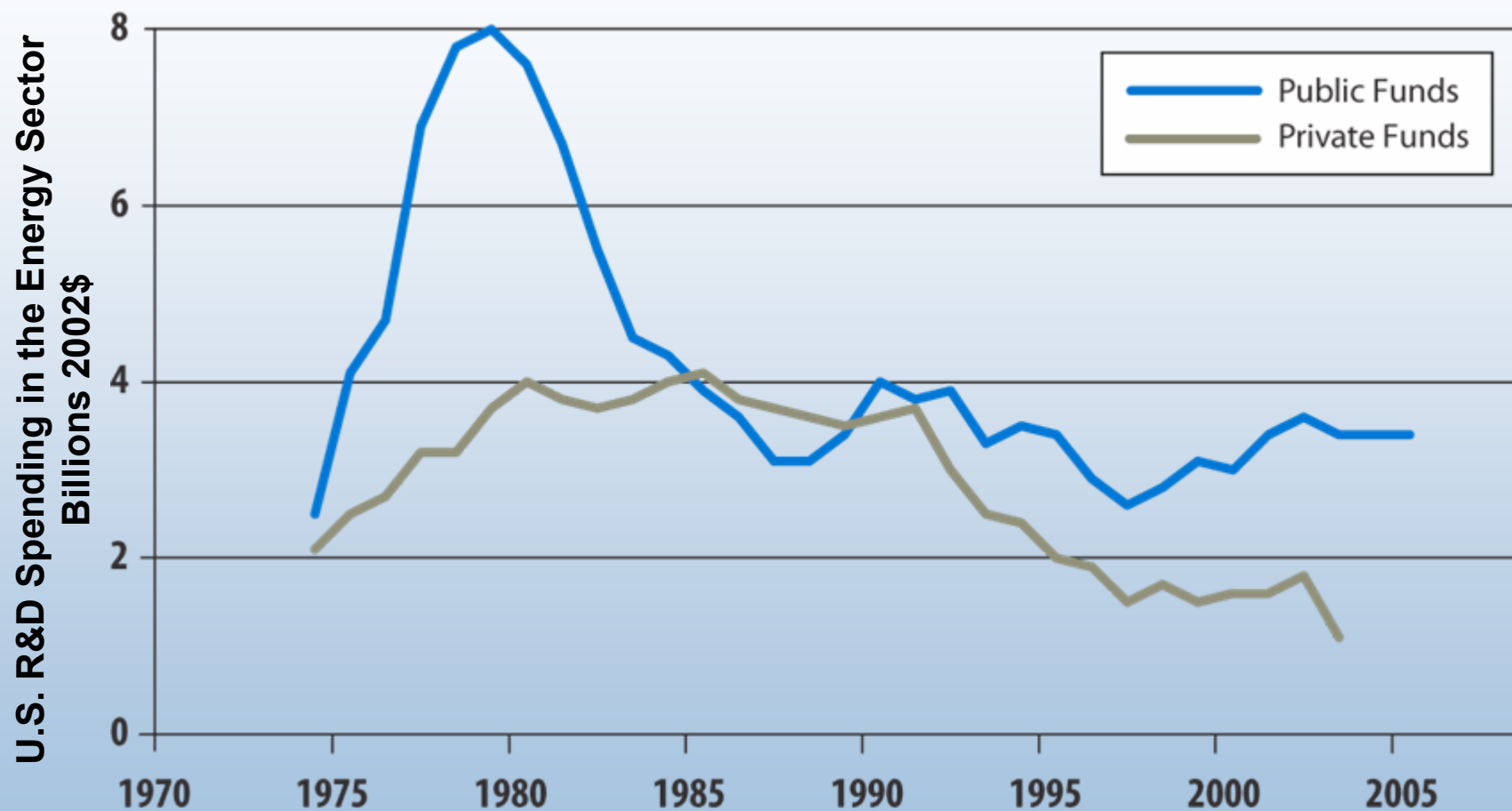
# Thinking Differently...

## *Account for Externalities*

- Today's energy marketplace does not appropriately “value” certain public objectives or social goods, instead we have:
  - Price volatility
  - Serious environmental impacts
  - Underinvestment in energy innovation



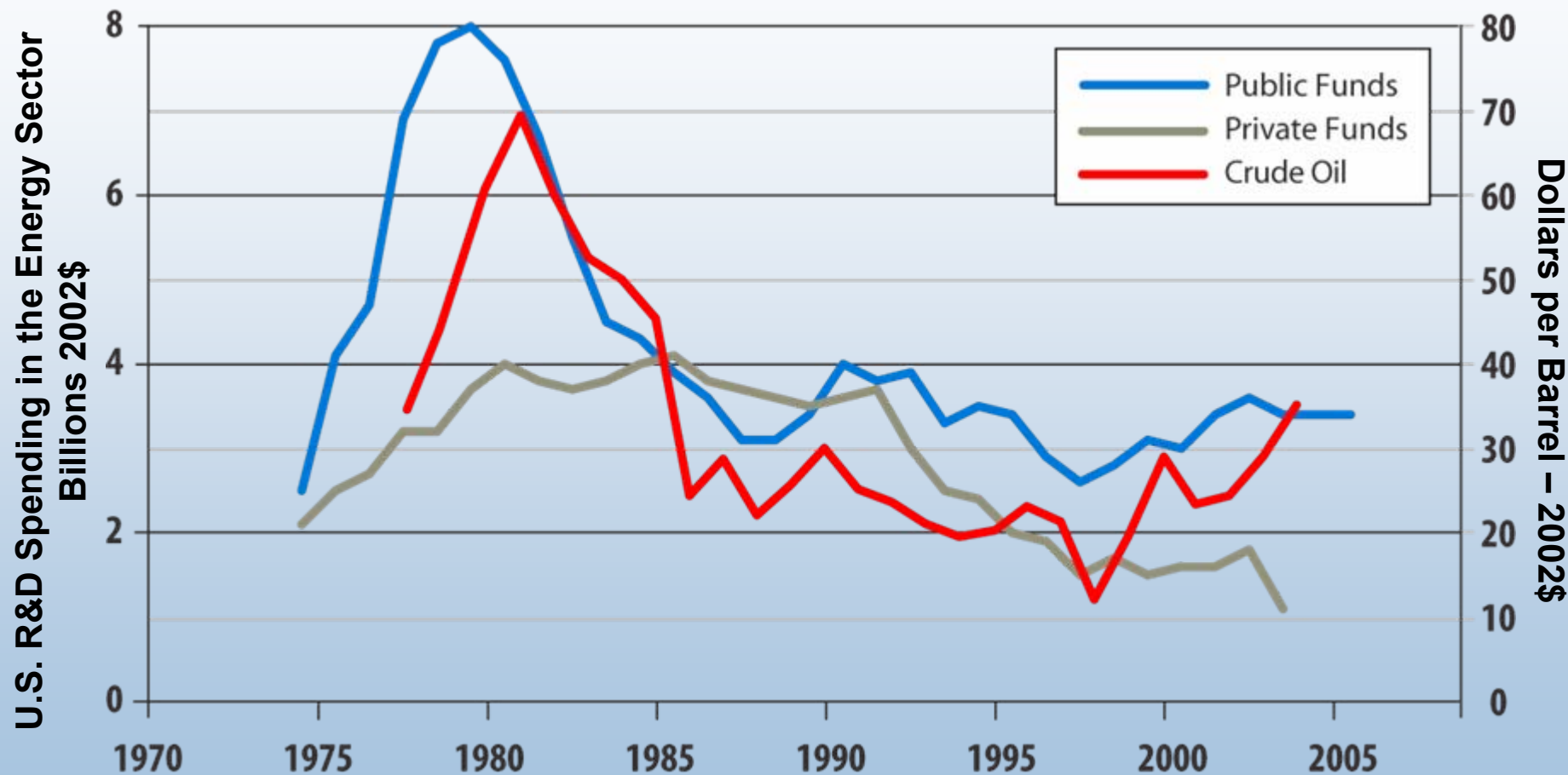
# Declining Energy R&D Investments...



Source: Daniel Kammen, Gregory Nemet *Reversing the Incredible, Shrinking Energy R&D Budget* <http://rael.berkeley.edu/files/2005/Kammen-Nemet-ShrinkingRD-2005.pdf>  
Table 10.3, Edition 25, *Transportation Energy Data Book* <http://cta.ornl.gov/data/chapter10.shtml>

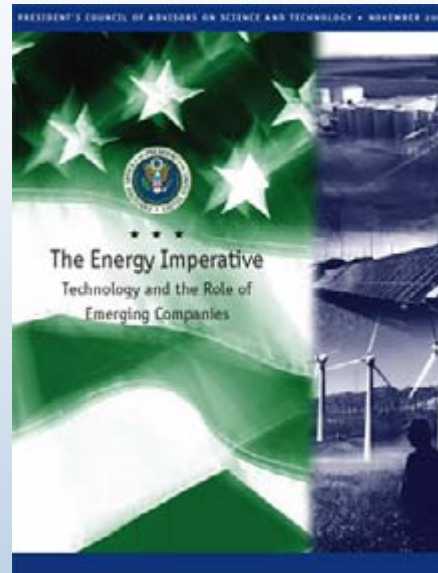
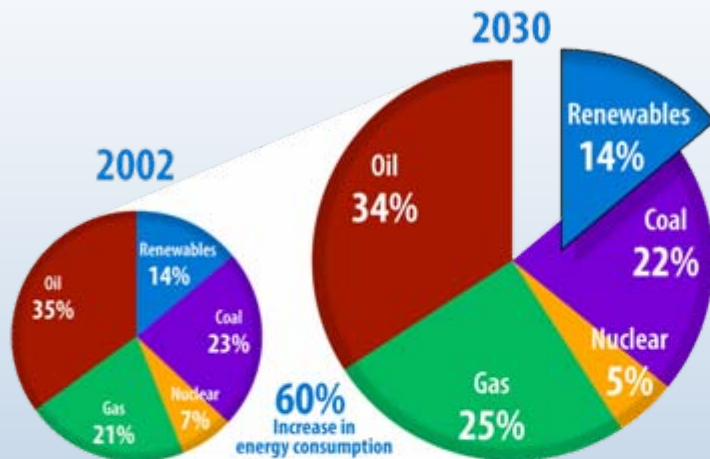


# Declining Energy R&D Investments... Reflect World Oil Price Movement



Source: Daniel Kammen, Gregory Nemet *Reversing the Incredible, Shrinking Energy R&D Budget* <http://rael.berkeley.edu/files/2005/Kammen-Nemet-ShrinkingRD-2005.pdf>  
Table 10.3, Edition 25, *Transportation Energy Data Book* <http://cta.ornl.gov/data/chapter10.shtml>

# World Energy Supply and the Role of Renewable Energy



*“...in the foreseeable future, the share of non-hydroelectric renewable electricity generation in the U.S. could grow to 10% or more by 2030 and to over 20% by midcentury.”*

PCAST Nov 2006

*“Yes if” ... not... “no because.”*

– Newt Gingrich

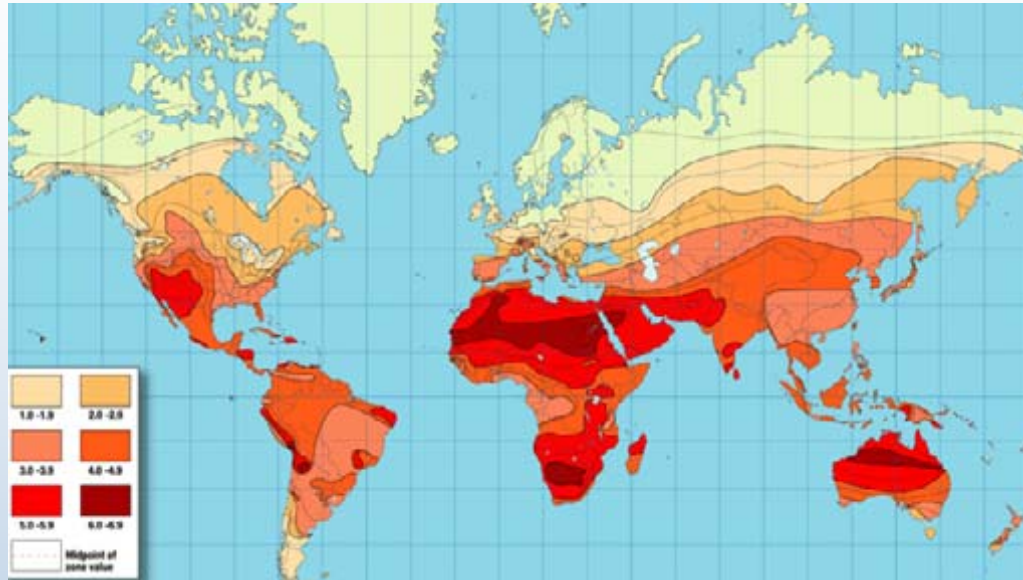
# Technology-Based Solutions:

## There is no single or simple answer

- Energy efficiency
- Renewable energy
- Nonpolluting transportation fuels
- Separation and sequestration of CO<sub>2</sub>
- Next generation nuclear energy technologies
- Transition to distributed energy systems coupled with pollution-free energy carriers



# Global Resources are Plentiful



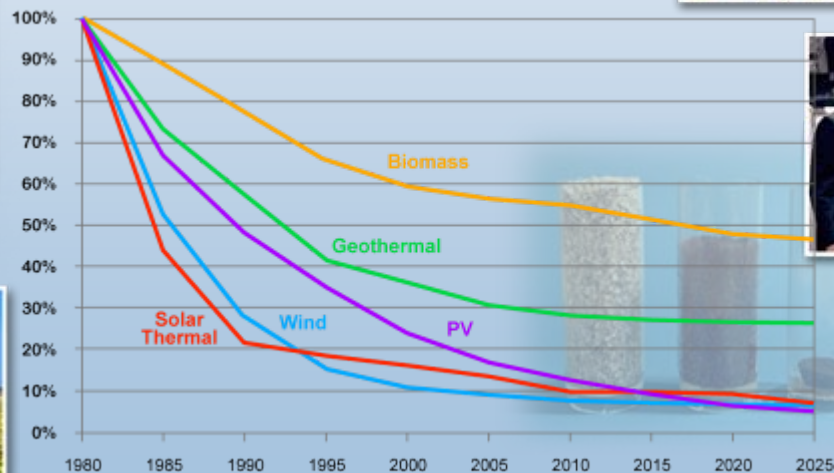
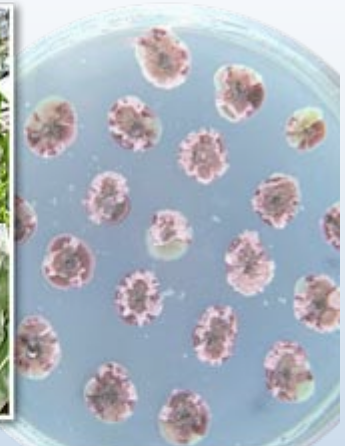
**Solar**

**Wind**





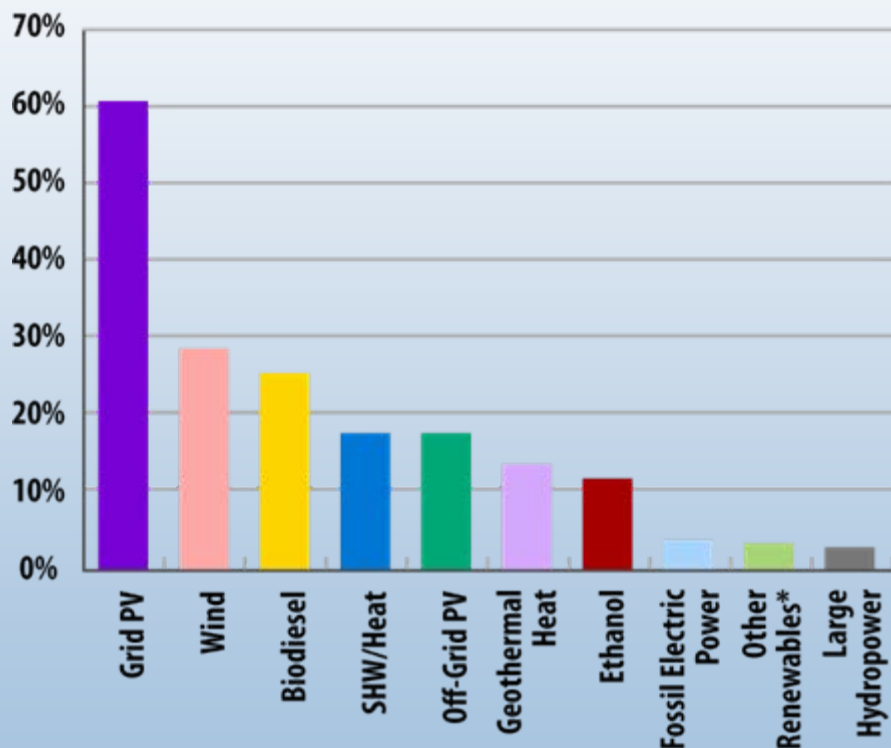
# Impressive Cost Reductions



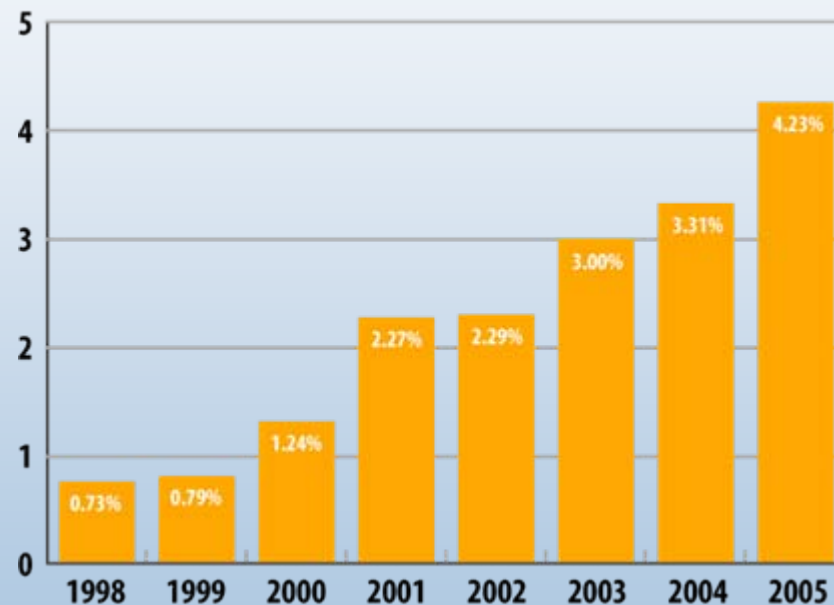


# Investing in the Future

## Global Renewable Energy Annual Growth Rates 2000-2004



## Energy-Tech Investments Percent of Total U.S. Venture Capital



Sources:

Renewables 2005 Global Status Report, REN21

Clean Energy Trends 2006, Nth Power LLC

# Getting to “Significance” Involves...

**Technologies**

**Reducing  
Risk**

**Mobilizing  
Capital**

**Policies**

**Markets**



# Consistent Policies are Required for Long-Term Market Growth

- National goals
  - Biofuels: 30% of gasoline by 2030
  - Wind: 20% of electricity generation by 2030
  - Solar: Be market competitive by 2015 for Solar PV
- Infrastructure investments required to meet these goals, for example:
  - Biofuels: 30x30 analysis estimated infrastructure cost between \$8.5 and \$28.5B over 23 years

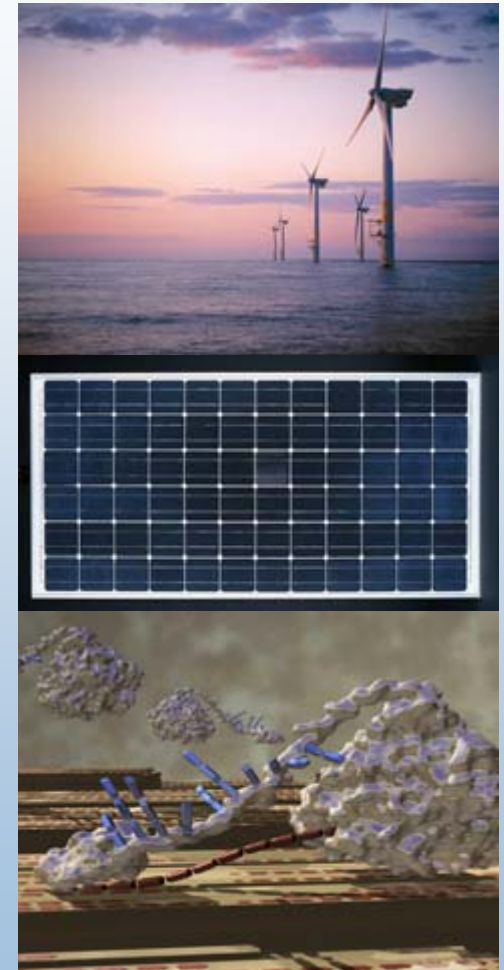
# Aging Energy Infrastructure





# Technology Innovation Challenges

- Wind
  - Next generation wind turbines
    - Improve energy capture by 30%
    - Decrease capital costs by 25%
- Solar photovoltaics
  - Improved performance through
    - process improvements
    - better materials
    - concentration
  - Harnessing nanostructures & new quantum effects
- Biofuels
  - Next generation biofuels
    - New feedstocks
    - Improved energy crops
    - Integrated biorefineries





# Wind

## Today's Status in U.S.

- 11,603 MW installed at end of 2006
- Cost 6-9¢/kWh at good wind sites\*

## DOE Cost Goals

- 3.6¢/kWh, onshore at low wind sites by 2012
- 7¢/kWh, offshore in shallow water by 2014

## Long Term Potential

- 20% of the nation's electricity supply

## NREL Research Thrusts

- Improved performance and reliability
- Distributed wind technology
- Advanced rotor development
- Utility grid integration

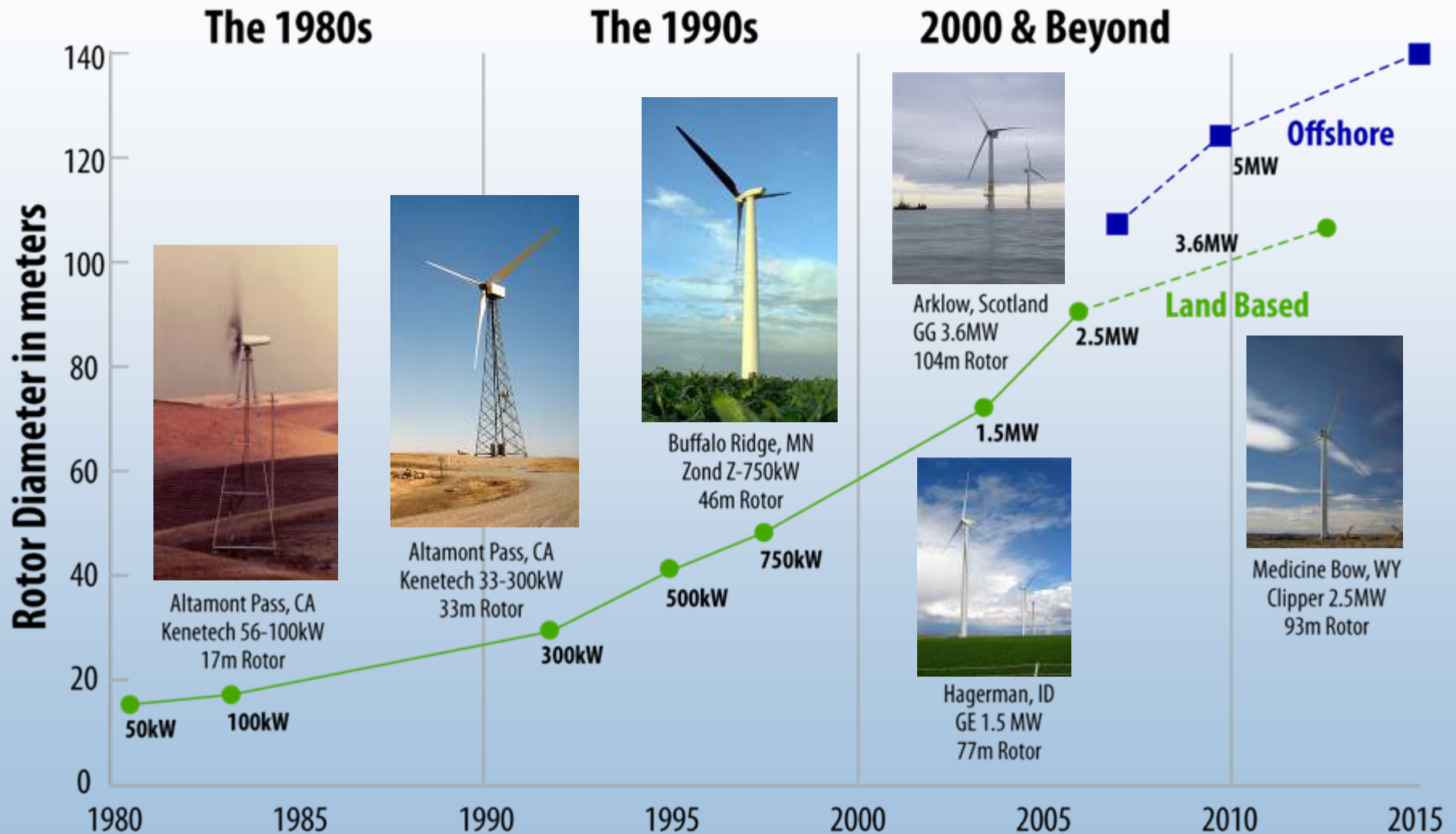


\* With no Production Tax Credit

Updated January 23, 2007

Source: U.S. Department of Energy, American Wind Energy Association

# Evolution of U.S. Commercial Wind Energy



# Solar

## Photovoltaics and Concentrating Solar Power

### Status in U.S.

#### PV

- 526 MW
- Cost 18-23¢/kWh

#### CSP

- 355 MW
- Cost 12¢/kWh

### Potential:

#### PV

- 11-18¢/kWh by 2010
- 5-10 ¢/kWh by 2015

#### CSP

- 8.5 ¢/kWh by 2010
- 6 ¢/kWh by 2015



### NREL Research Thrusts:

#### PV

- Partnering with industry
- Higher efficiency devices
- New nanomaterials applications
- Advanced manufacturing techniques

#### CSP

- Next generation solar collectors
- High performance storage





Ridge  
Vineyards  
PV Rooftop  
65 kW, CA

WorldWater & Power, Irrigation System  
267 kW, Seley Ranches, CA



RWE Schott Stillwell Avenue Subway  
Station, PV Canopy Roof, 250,000  
kWh/yr, Brooklyn, NY

...toward our  
destination



Powerlight, Bavarian community  
6.750 MW, single-axis tracking  
Mühlhausen, Germany

er & Geothermal Energy Co.  
stewater Plant, 622 kW,  
CA



Shell Solar at Semitropic W  
980 kW, single-axis tracking



PowerLight PowerGuard  
536 kW, Toyota Motor Co



op system,

# Biofuels

## Current Biofuels status

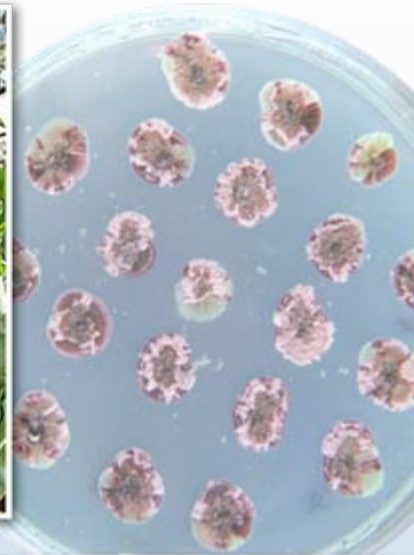
- Biodiesel – 91 million gallons<sup>1</sup> (2005)
- Corn ethanol (Nov. 2006)
  - 106 commercial plants<sup>2</sup>
  - 5.1 billion gallon/yr. capacity<sup>2</sup>
  - 3<sup>rd</sup> Q 2006 rack price highly variable \$3.50 – 5.50/gallon of gasoline equivalent (gge)<sup>3</sup>
- Cellulosic ethanol
  - Projected commercial cost ~\$3.50/gge

## Key DOE Goals

- 2012 goal: cellulosic ethanol ~\$1.62/gge
- 2030 goal: 60 billion gal ethanol (30% of 2004 gasoline)

## NREL Research Thrusts

- The biorefinery and cellulosic ethanol
- Solutions to under-utilized waste residues
- Energy crops

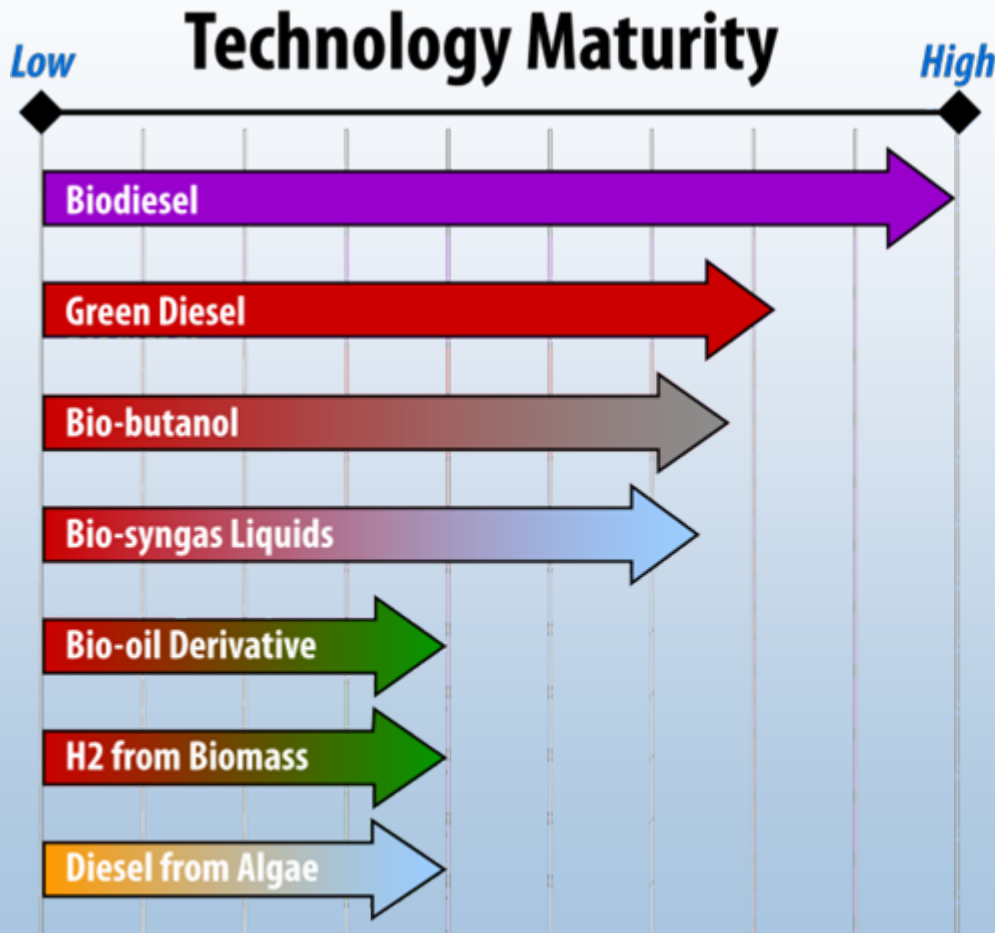


Updated November 10, 2006

Sources: 1- National Biodiesel Board, 2 - Renewable Fuels Association, 3 – American Coalition for Ethanol, all other information based on DOE and USDA sources



# Biofuels R&D



## Organizations Leading the R&D



## Key Drivers

## Value Added

New market for excess oils, fats, and greases.	Petroleum compatible and biodegradable.
Lower cost and higher product quality than FAME.	Utilize existing assets. High quality jet fuel or diesel.
New market for grain and agriculture products. Large supply of lignocellulose.	Better gasoline blending properties than ethanol.
Integration of biomass with Coal, Coke, Shale, or Heavy Oils.	High quality jet fuel or diesel. Reduced criteria for sequestration, and economy of scale (in combination with fossil).
Technical fit with woody biomass and liquid bio-crude.	Potential to integrate into existing large scale refinery and pipeline infrastructure.
Potential transportation fuel from any fuel/power source.	Ideal feed for fuel cells, and lowest tail pipe emissions.
Lg. source of biomass on non-arable land, and capture of CO <sub>2</sub> .	High quality jet fuel or diesel yield per acre, with both off-shore and on-shore potential.

Renewable Fuels & Low GHG Emissions

# Technology Investment Pathways



# **Promise of renewable energy is profound and can be realized if we...**

- Aggressively seek a global sustainable energy economy
- Accelerate investment in technology innovation
- Acknowledge and mitigate the carbon challenge with the necessary policies

***It is a matter of national will and leadership***